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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2018-23

Trifloxystrobin

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on root vegetables, cucurbits, stone fruit and hops to the product label of Luna Sensation™, containing technical grade trifloxystrobin and fluopyram, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Luna Sensation™, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 32107.

The evaluation of this trifloxystrobin application indicated that the end-use product has value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for trifloxystrobin is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I. The currently established MRLs for fluopyram are sufficient to cover residues resulting from these new uses and are therefore unaffected by this MRL action.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to replace or be added to the MRLs already established for trifloxystrobin, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Trifloxystrobin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Trifloxystrobin	methyl (α,*E*)-α-(methoxyimino)-2-[[[[(*E*)-1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethylidene]amino]oxy]methyl]benzeneacetate, including the metabolite (α,*E*)-α-(methoxyimino)-2-[[[(*E*)-[1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethylidene]amino]oxy]methyl]benzeneacetic acid, expressed as trifloxystrobin	40	Hops (dried)
		30[2]	Radish tops
		2.0[3]	Stone fruits (Crop Group 12-09)
		0.4[4]	Radish roots

[1] ppm = parts per million
[2] Proposed to replace the currently established MRL of 10 ppm for radish tops.
[3] Proposed to be extended to include all commodities in Crop Group 12-09 (Stone fruits).
[4] Proposed to replace the currently established MRL of 0.1 ppm for radish roots.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for trifloxystrobin in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs.[1] American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Index webpage, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Hops (dried)	40	11	40
Radish roots	0.4	0.1 Vegetable root, except sugar beet (Crop Subgroup 1B)	0.08
Radish tops	30	10	15
Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12-09)	2.0	2 (Stone fruit, Crop Group 12)	3 (Stone fruits)

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for trifloxystrobin up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limits

Previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted in/on hops, radishes and stone fruits were reassessed in the framework of this petition.

Maximum Residue Limit(s)

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for trifloxystrobin was based upon the submitted field trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for radishes and hops.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support MRLs

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)[1]	Preharvest Interval (days)	Lowest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Highest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Experimental Processing Factor
Hops (dried)	Foliar/855	13-14	4.71	11.06	Not required
Radish roots	Foliar/553-590	6-8	0.06	0.15	Not required
Radish tops	Foliar/553-590	6-8	0.30	15.02	Not required
Peach	Foliar/570	1	<0.075	1.82	Not required
Sweet cherry	Foliar/570	1	0.28	0.72	Not required
Tart cherry	Foliar/570	1	0.46	0.56	Not required
Plum	Foliar/570	1	<0.04	0.33	Dried prune:1.4x

[1] g a.i./ha = grams of active ingredient per hectare

Following the review of all available data, MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of trifloxystrobin. Residues of trifloxystrobin in these crop commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.